



EMPLOYEE BULLETIN

EB No. 786

28 March 1980

ENERGY CONSERVATION

1. The President's Standby Conservation Plan No. 2 directed all Federal agencies to reduce energy consumption by 5 percent and to reduce gasoline consumption by Government vehicles by 10 percent for the year ending 31 March 1980. Federal agencies are not yet meeting these goals.
2. All employees are encouraged to take the following steps since the simplest energy-saving actions can have significant effect:
 - a. Adjust to building temperatures of 65 degrees during the winter and 78 degrees during the summer; dress accordingly.
 - b. Turn off lights and equipment not in use.
 - c. Use carpools and vanpools to commute to work, coordinate and consolidate trips to other agencies, use conference calls in lieu of traveling to meetings, and use the Agency shuttle bus service.
 - d. Close curtains and blinds before leaving at night.
 - e. Most importantly, agree to accept occasional personal discomfort and inconvenience to achieve the national goal.

DISTRIBUTION: ALL EMPLOYEES (1-6)

I. Employee Awareness Programs

A. Published following employee bulletins to support energy conservation measures:

(1) EB No. 786 dated 28 March 1980 which called attention to the President's Standby Conservation Plan No. 2. This plan directed all federal agencies to reduce energy consumption by 5 percent, and to reduce gasoline consumption by government vehicles by 10 percent for the year ending 31 March 1980. Also encouraged lowering of thermostats; the turning off of lights and equipment not in use, and the use of carpools, vanpools and the Agency shuttle bus service.

(2) EB No. 802 dated 18 June 1980 reiterated past published energy saving practices and announced a new GSA energy conservation program requiring employee participation. The goal of the program was to reduce overall Agency energy consumption of 5 percent from Fiscal Year 1979 in GSA-owned and operated buildings in the National Capital area. Specific measures of the program were increasing building temperatures to 80 degrees Fahrenheit; turning off air-conditioning equipment prior to the end of the normal workday; reducing interior and exterior lighting levels, and reducing overtime air-conditioning operations.

(3) EB No. 818 dated 5 September 1980 provided van leasing information for employees residing in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia interested in forming vanpools.

(4) EB No. 826 dated 8 October 1980 conveyed the fact that tests have shown that properly inflated tires can increase vehicle fuel efficiency by as much as 5 percent.

B. Distributed pamphlets and wall posters received from DDE containing energy savings ideas for both home and office.

C. Installed carpool locator boards throughout the Agency to assist employees in forming or joining carpools.

D. Publicized National Energy Conservation Days and National Transportation Week, 1980. Copies of Presidential Proclamation 4753 of 28 April 1980, emphasizing public transit; the joining of carpools and vanpools; driving efficiency; and observing the 55 mile-per-hour speed limit, were permanently displayed in all Agency buildings.

I. Employee Approved For Release 2009/01/06 : CIA-RDP85-00988R000500040026-6

A. Published following employee bulletins to support energy conservation measures:

(1) EB No. 786 dated 28 March 1980 which called attention to the President's Standby Conservation Plan No. 2. This plan directed all federal agencies to reduce energy consumption by 5 percent, and to reduce gasoline consumption by government vehicles by 10 percent for the year ending 31 March 1980. Also encouraged lowering of thermostats; the turning off of lights and equipment not in use, and the use of carpools, vanpools and the Agency shuttle bus service.

(2) EB No. 802 dated 18 June 1980 reiterated past published energy saving practices and announced a new GSA energy conservation program requiring employee participation. The goal of the program was to reduce overall Agency energy consumption of 5 percent from Fiscal Year 1979 in GSA-owned and operated buildings in the National Capital area. Specific measures of the program were increasing building temperatures to 80 degrees Fahrenheit; turning off air-conditioning equipment prior to the end of the normal workday; reducing interior and exterior lighting levels, and reducing overtime air-conditioning operations.

(3) EB No. 818 dated 5 September 1980 provided van leasing information for employees residing in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia interested in forming vanpools.

(4) EB No. 826 dated 8 October 1980 conveyed the fact that tests have shown that properly inflated tires can increase vehicle fuel efficiency by as much as 5 percent.

B. Distributed pamphlets and wall posters received from DDE containing energy savings ideas for both home and office.

C. Installed carpool locator boards throughout the Agency to assist employees in forming or joining carpools.

D. Publicized National Energy Conservation Days and National Transportation Week, 1980. Copies of Presidential Proclamation 4753 of 28 April 1980, emphasizing public transit; the joining of carpools and vanpools; driving efficiency; and observing the 55 mile-per-hour speed limit, were permanently displayed in all Agency buildings.

AGENCY ENERGY CONSERVATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- I. Employee Awareness Programs
- II. Federal Facility Ridesharing Program
- III. Federal Shuttle Vehicle Services
- IV. Training Federal Employees in Fuel-Efficient Driving Techniques
- V. Procurement and Rental of Energy-Efficient Computer Equipment
- VI. Gasohol in Federal Motor Vehicles
- VII. Employee Suggestion - Energy Conservation
- VIII. GSA-Leased Vehicle Program
- IX. Energy MBOs
- X. Reporting Automotive Fuel Consumption

Approved For Release 2009/01/06 : CIA-RDP85-00988R000500040026-6

- II. Federal Facility Ridesharing Program - While fully supportive of the Federal Facility Ridesharing Program, it was necessary to request an exemption from the reporting requirements since it meant identifying Agency facilities and the number of employees assigned to each facility.

- III. Federal Shuttle Vehicle Services - The Interagency Federal Energy Policy Committee (656 Committee) requested each executive department and agency to allow federal personnel traveling on official business to ride on any federal shuttle vehicle. Again, while supportive of the energy conservation efforts of the Committee, security considerations made it inadvisable for the Agency to participate in this program.

V. Procurement and Rental of Energy-Efficient Computer Equipment

A memorandum was sent to D/ODP and C/PD/OL, 23 April 1980, suggesting two specific areas of potential energy savings when buying or leasing computer equipment. First, energy-efficient features should be specified and, secondly, the computers should be capable of operating within a wide-range of temperatures, from 65° minimum to 78° F.

IV. Training Federal Employees in Fuel-Efficient Driving Techniques

A Presidential directive dated 23 July 1980, required Executive departments and agencies to establish a program based on DDE's Driver Energy Conservation Awareness Training (DECAT) program to train all drivers of government vehicles in fuel-efficient driving practices. In our response to GSA ("656" Committee), we endorsed the driver education training concept, however, it was suggested that it may be cost-effective for larger agencies to provide the necessary training rather than have each agency develop its own independent program. GSA was advised that while we were pursuing the feasibility of developing an in-house driver training program, we would not attempt to implement such a program pending a decision regarding the development of a government-wide effort.

The Director of Training was alerted to the possibility that the Agency may have to provide training for drivers of government vehicles in fuel-efficient driving practices.

VI. Gasohol in Federal Motor Vehicles

E.O. 12261 of 5 January 1981, directed Federal Agencies to procure gasohol as a substitute motor fuel for unleaded gasoline whenever feasible. GSA will issue guidelines on the implementation of this Order.

This ties in directly with LSD's MBO OL-31-80 (O-DDA-25), gasohol conversion of Agency fleet vehicles. LSD is presently exploring local availability and cost of gasohol, converting an existing unleaded gasoline storage tank to gasohol, and identifying six test vehicles for use in a six month gasohol evaluation program in such critical areas as maintenance, mileage and performance.